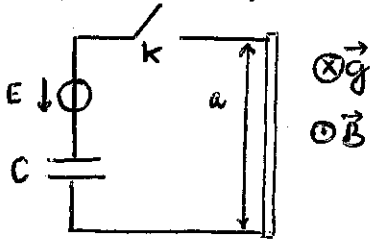


Mvt d'une tige Mopty 2023 CCINP



Analyse qualitative: on ferme K \Rightarrow courant $i_0 \Rightarrow \vec{F}_L = i_0 d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{B} \Rightarrow$ mvt tige à droite

\Rightarrow variation du flux de \vec{B} au travers du circuit

\Rightarrow fem induite et courant induit qui s'oppose au courant initial délivré par le GBF.
 loi de Faraday \uparrow lenz

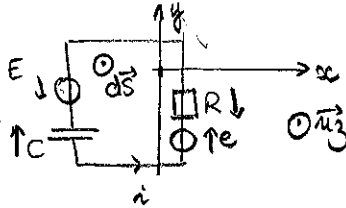
sys { tige } solide en translat. rect. / à R_T terrestre galiléen

\hookrightarrow masse m

Belf: $\vec{P} = -mg\vec{u}_z$

$\vec{R} = Rv\vec{u}_z$ hyp ϕ frott ϕ

$\vec{F}_L = i d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{B} = i a B \vec{u}_x$



PFD: $m \ddot{x} \vec{u}_x = i a B \vec{u}_x + \vec{P} + \vec{R}$

selon (Ox) : $m \ddot{x} = i a B$. (1)

circuit elec $e = -\frac{d\phi}{dt}$ avec $\phi = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = B a x \Rightarrow e = -B a \dot{x}$

loi des mailles: $E - u_C + e - u_R = 0$.

$E - u_C - B a \dot{x} - R i = 0$

on dérive par rapport au tps:

$0 - \frac{du_C}{dt} - B a \ddot{x} - R \frac{di}{dt} = 0$.

$+\frac{i}{C} + B a \ddot{x} + R \frac{di}{dt} = 0$. (2)

$\left[\frac{(Ba)^2}{m} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{C} \right]$?
 $\mu_m = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} \Rightarrow B^2 = \frac{E}{L^3} \cdot \frac{1}{c^2 \epsilon}$
 $\Rightarrow B^2 a^2 = \frac{E}{L^3} \cdot \frac{T^2}{L^3 C}$
 $\frac{B^2 a^2}{m} = \frac{M \cdot L^2 \cdot T^{-2}}{L^2 C}$ ✓

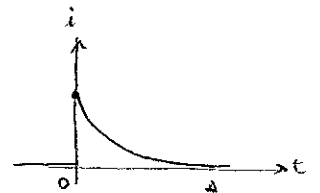
2) on réinjecte (1) dans (2):

$\ddot{x} = \frac{i a B}{m}$

$\frac{i}{C} + B a \frac{i a B}{m} + R \frac{di}{dt} = 0$.

$\frac{di}{dt} + \left[\frac{1}{RC} + \frac{(Ba)^2}{Rm} \right] i = 0$

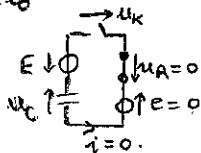
$1/\tau \rightarrow \tau = \frac{R}{\frac{1}{C} + \frac{(Ba)^2}{m}}$



$i(t) = K e^{-t/\tau}$

$i(t=0) = K = i_0$

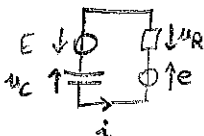
ei: à $t < 0$ $i(t) = 0$



condensateur déchargé? $u_C = 0$.

à $t = 0^+$ continuité de $u_C(t)$ $u_C(0^+) = u_C(0^-) = 0$

$e(0^+) = -B a \dot{x}(0^+) = -B a \dot{x}(0^-) = 0$.



$\Rightarrow E \downarrow \uparrow u_R = E = R i_0$

RRP ϕ
 $- \uparrow (-) - L$
 plus de i plus de \vec{F} .

$$v = \dot{x} ? \quad \text{on a } \dot{x} = \frac{aB}{m} i = \frac{aB}{m} i_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{aB}{m} i_0 \cdot \frac{1}{-1/\tau} e^{-t/\tau} + \underbrace{A}_{\text{conste}}$$

$$\dot{x} = -\frac{aB i_0}{m} \tau e^{-t/\tau} + A$$

$$\text{or } \dot{x}(0) = 0 = -\frac{aB i_0}{m} \tau + A \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{aB i_0}{m} \tau$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x} = \underbrace{\frac{aB i_0}{m} \tau}_{v_0} (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

8). Énergie fournie par générateur $P = E x \dot{i} = E i_0 e^{-t/\tau}$
 ↳ conv. générateur

$$\text{et } \mathcal{E} = \int_0^t P(t') dt' = E i_0 \int_0^t e^{-t'/\tau} dt' = E i_0 \left[\frac{e^{-t'/\tau}}{-1/\tau} \right]_0^t = E i_0 (-\tau) \cdot (e^{-t/\tau} - 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{E} = E i_0 \tau (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

$$\text{pour } t \in [0, +\infty[\quad \mathcal{E}_{\text{tot}} = E i_0 \tau = E \cdot \frac{E}{R} \cdot \frac{R}{\frac{1}{C} + \frac{(Ba)^2}{m}}$$